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Oxford Democrat.

Volume 7.

Paris, Maine, Tuesday, February 25, 1840.

Number 28.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

From the New York Mirror.

If the following tale had been told of a Greek or Roman, it would soon be as familiar to all as the filial affection of Coriolanus, or the heroic obedience of Zeluca. But how can a hero expect his name to be remembered, when it is such a one as Segeb-Mohelam, chief of the Karakalpas? The story we are about to give our readers is derived originally from a most respectable Russian Journal, and is unquestionably authentic.

A Tartar Story.

At the source of the Yellow River, south-east from the great Chinese wall, there lives a brave and industrious people, the tribe of the Karakalpas, whose present khan, Segeb-Mohelam, succeeded to the throne in 1832. A few months afterwards, he lost his way while hunting, and entered a cottage to ask for a drink of water. The husbandman, recognizing his monarch, prostrated himself before him, and sent for his oldest daughter, Naharinn, to wait upon him. She was in the full bloom of her beauty, and the prince, when he raised her veil, was charmed by the sweetness and modesty of her countenance. When he left the house, he placed on her finger a costly ruby, and ordered the mother to appear next day in court. When she did so, the minister announced to her that the khan had bestowed upon the family a large tract of land, a few leagues from the town of Insim, where he resided, costly furniture in profusion, fine slaves, and a hundred purses. Naharinn's family, raised so suddenly from want to affluence, could not enjoy their good fortune with moderation. They became loud and overbearing, boasting of their influence over the khan, and receiving with haughty indifference the homage which the chiefs of the tribe thought it advisable to pay to the new favorite of their sovereign. The ill feeling caused by their arrogance soon produced the most terrible result.

One morning, while the khan was riding to visit his favorite, he was met by two of his guards, coming to meet him at the full speed of their horses. "Do not proceed farther," they cried, "unless you wish to see a sight that will grieve your eyes. Naharinn's palace has been burned down, her slaves and horses slain, and she herself is no more."

Without waiting for an answer, he put spurs to his horse, and a few moments brought him to the spot where he had spent so many happy hours. What he heard was but too true. A few charred beams and smoking cinders were all that remained of this luxurious retreat; and in the centre of the ruins lay a black pool, formed by the blood of the slaves and horses who had been put to death. The next thing he saw was the black and bleeding body of his best beloved. It seemed as if she had tried to escape from the flames, and had been met at the door by a blow from a rataghan that stretched her lifeless on the spot. To paint the fury of Segeb-Mohelam would be far beyond an European pen.

That very day he ordered the council of justice to assemble, in order to detect and punish the authors of the outrage; and it was soon assembled, in the middle of the vast plain of Nopal. This council is composed of twenty-seven old men, the most distinguished for wisdom, experience and uprightness. Three chiefs, brothers, were arrested on suspicion, and brought before the tribunal. "The daughter of the eldest brother, a girl of ten years old, was likewise arrested."

The three brothers persisted in denying all share in the crime charged upon them, but the little girl's love of truth convicted them.

"How old art thou?" asked the president of the council.

"Ten years."

"Thy name?"

"Nadir-Hoang-Ho."

"Now tell us all thou knowest about this matter, whereof thy father and uncles are charged. And, above all, see that thou lie not. God punishes lying, and the prophet hath forbidden it."

"I never lie, and I will tell the true truth. My father and uncles, though noble, are not rich; yet they would never have thought of this deed, unless a great lady had come to see them, and persuaded them to do what they have done."

"How do you know it was a great lady?"

"One night, I was in bed in the tent of my uncle Nadir-Fez, and I saw a beautiful lady come in, very richly dressed. 'Well,' said she, 'have you made up your mind?' (I pretended to be asleep all the time.) 'I have talked with my brothers about it, but they will have nothing to do with it.' Then the lady said, 'they think I don't give them enough, well, they shall have twice as much as I offered.' Then my uncle told her, 'But they are afraid they will be punished.' 'Not so,' said the lady, 'if they are caught, they must deny everything, and I will see that they are not punished. Are you afraid to trust me?' My uncle said something I could not hear, and threw himself at her feet. Then

I heard her go away. Three days afterwards we set the house on fire."

"Thou art an honest child. Go on and speak openly, and God and man will both forgive thee; for, spite of thy youth, thou hadst a hand in this monstrous crime, hadst thou not?"

"Mahomet, our holy prophet, has written in the Koran, 'Obey thy parents, and fear God.' They gave me a torch, and I set fire to Naharinn's pavilion. I wanted to let the poor animals go; but as fast as I drove them out, my father killed them. My uncle Nadir-Aloz broke the furniture and stabbed the slaves."

"Who killed Naharinn?"

"Nadir-Fez," said the child at once.

"Wouldst thou know again the lady who talked with thy uncle in his tent?"

"No; for I pretended to sleep, and I did not dare to look straight at her; but I should know her by her figure and voice, for it seems as though I hear it sounding in my ears still."

On hearing this, the council deliberated together; and it was decided, although contrary to Musselman usages, that all the ladies of the royal household, including even the khan's mother and five wives, should walk past the child, veiled, and each reading aloud a verse of the Koran. Shortly after, the wives of the khan and of all his officers made their appearance, dressed in white, and covered with long veils. Each passed before the tribunal, reciting a verse of the holy book.

Seventy women had passed before the judges, and one only remained. She came forward repeating the following passage:

"The angel of God watches over the righteous man and him that was oppressed, and will not suffer guilt to trouble the sleep of the innocent."

"That is the voice I heard!" cried the little girl, jumping up hastily. Two of the guards removed her veil, and the consternation of the council was not small when they recognized in her the khan's mother. Segeb-Mohelam was informed of it.

His answer was, "Let justice have its course, oh judges! Decide freely, even as your consciences shall guide you." The khan's mother, overwhelmed at first by the charge, endeavored to soften her son by her tears and entreaties. "Naharinn possesses all thy heart," she said; "a mother's love made me blind, and thou knowest not how cruel it is to a mother to find her love despised." The son paid no attention to her entreaties, but stood in the middle of the plain, erect, silent, and immovable. In a short time the judges, who had retired to consult together, returned, and their chief, with one hand placed on the Koran, the other on his heart, pronounced their judgment as follows:

"Death merits death, and he who counsels a crime merits a single punishment. Therefore, Mirza-Almound, mother of our khan is condemned to have one of her hands cut off, Nadir-Fez to be beheaded, and his brothers to suffer the stake for three hours. And this sentence shall be forthwith put in execution in the plains of Nopal, where it was given, this sixth day of the moon of Ahmed." (Twenty-second June.)

A loud wailing was heard when the sentence was pronounced: it was Mirza-Almound begging for mercy from her son. The khan, silent and stern as ever, ordered the necessary preparations for the execution to be made without delay; and in a few minutes, the funeral procession moved towards a hill at a short distance. When it arrived there, the clerk of the court proceeded to call the names of the criminals.

"Mirza-Almound is condemned to lose her hand; let it be done, as the law and Segeb-Mohelam has decreed!"

On hearing the venerated name of their sovereign's mother, all present shuddered, and all eyes were turned on the unhappy princess. The khan arose.

"Mother!" he said, "I will myself pay the debt you owe to the justice of God and the laws of the prophet. Let the sacrifice I now make to atone for your crime, prove that the power of the kunn has not weakened the love and duty of the son!" As he ended, he drew his cimeter, rested his left hand against the trunk of a tree, and cut it off at the wrist at one blow.

Tumultuous shouts of admiration were heard from all sides. Mirza fell at the feet of her son, who raised her up with his right hand, while he held the stump of the left to the surgeons. "And now," he added, "let justice have its course. My mother has paid her ransom, let the other criminals now pay the price of their guilt." He mounted his horse and rode off, while the three brothers were delivered over to the executioner.

THEY SAY.

"That Mr. They Say, however common it is to appeal to him as authority, is one of the veriest liars in society. We never know when to believe him, and in nine cases out of ten we are disposed to doubt or disbelieve any relations which are supported by no other authority than *They Say* so."

Who told you that Messrs. L. & P. merchants in the brick block are in failing circumstances? Why *They Say* so. How comes it that there is a report about town prejudicial to the honesty of Mr. B? *They Say* he has been planning some sort of fraud. Is it a fact, that Mr. C. has been guilty of slandering his neighbors? Why, *They Say* so. And do you know that the rumors against a certain lady's virtue are well founded? *They Say* so. Plague on this Mr. *They Say*! He is the veriest tattler in the town; he is the author of all the scandal that circulates in society. Believe him not. We motion that he be henceforth expelled from the pale of good society, and that forthwith, if no other authority can be offered in proof of a bad character, that character shall still be considered fair and respectable. —*Maine Cultivator.*

From the Ladies Companion.

Marrying for Money.

BY H. F. HARRINGTON.

There is a grey haired gentleman in New-York, a retired merchant, whose bland and hearty countenance may be seen every fair day, in Broadway, through the window of his carriage, as he takes his airing. There is nothing ostentatious about this equipage—none of that labored display, unfortunately characteristic of too many in New-York. He does not ape the habits of a foreign aristocracy, by adorning his servants in liveries; and his carriage, though evidently of costly manufacture, is so barren of tinsel, and of so unpretending a construction, that the passer by as his eye falls upon it in the midst of the ambitious 'turn-outs,' so numerous in Broadway, would never suspect its occupant to be the master of unbounded wealth—capable of buying up body and soul, nine hundred and ninety-nine of the be-lizened and bewhiskered aspirants, who dash by him, as he leisurely rumbles along, in their flashy, gingerbread vehicles.

He is often accompanied by his wife and daughter; the former preserving in the wane of life, traces of loveliness; the latter in the dawning of lustrous beauty. The dress of these ladies corresponds with the elegant simplicity—that test of true elevation and real gentility, which we have remarked upon as distinguishing the husband and father. The jewels they wear are few and tasteful; and, in their plain and becoming attire, they do not make their bodies locomotive milliners' signs, nor tell a tale, by extravagance or *outrance* of display, that conscious of deficiency in mental superiority, they would make a parade of the gaudiness of the covering, atone for the emptiness within it.

This gentleman came to the city when a young man, a poor adventurer. He left his father's humble fireside in the country, with a blessing and a little pack of clothes, and with a five dollar note in his pocket, all he was worth in the world—he turned his steps towards New-York, ignorant of mankind—of the world's guilt and crime—of the thousands seeking, like himself, a livelihood, who congregate in this moral whirlpool—but full of expectation—of hope—of determination—of energy. It was distant several days' travel, but he did not regret to diminish his scanty funds, for the farmer's door at which he quipped, and a dowdial was ever open to receive him, and a few hours' rest, the succeeding day required—for he would have scorned to accept of charity—the hospitality extended to him. He sought a mean, cheap lodging house, when at last he trod with eager foot, the streets of the city; and, although wondering curiosity was awake, he wasted no time in idleness, but sedulously employed himself in seeking occupation. Appearances are deceitful, and it is dangerous to put faith in them; but the merchant who listened to Jacob Flagg's story, and taking the honesty depicted in his face for an endorsement of its truth, made him his porter, never had reason to regret it.

For four years he was a faithful servant; diligent, industrious, honest, frugal. Closing his duties soon after nightfall, his evenings were his own; and by the light of his lamp, he devoted them to the improvement of his mind. At the end of the four years, with what he had saved from his earnings and some little assistance from his employer, he opened a small retail shop in an obscure street, wherein he vended a small stock of dry goods. From the beginning he succeeded; slowly indeed, yet he succeeded. And the majority may succeed in precisely the same way. Whatever one's income may be, however trifling, let him live within it, and he is even then prospering and to prosper. In a great city, frugality never finds itself a fault. Subsistence and a home may be procured, meeting to any quality of means; and he who casts false pride out of doors, and indulges rather in that more ennobling satisfaction, the consciousness that he is wronging no fellow being by unjust self-indulgence, is laying a foundation for prosperity that nothing can shake; for though the goods of earth may gather slowly, the soul may be heaping up treasures. Extravagance is a comparative term; and he who, with an income of a few hundred, exceeds its bounds in his expenditures, is more extravagant than the possessor of millions, whose lavish hand scatters thousands upon thousands from his revenue. Jacob Flagg had a little something left of his first years gains, and a yet larger sum at the close of the second—tenfold after the third.

As his condition improved, he cautiously and advisedly improved his mode of living. He removed to a more genteel boarding house—and then a better still—ever careful, however, not to deceive himself and run ahead of duty. The second change was rife with a momentous influence upon his destiny; for there boarded in the same house, a widow and her pretty daughter, the last an heiress, worth a thousand dollars! This widow, named Watkins—not her real name, by the by, for on our veracity, we are telling a true story, and it might give offence to be too particular—was not overstocked with wit, and piqued herself as much on her slender jointure and the thousand dollars Helen

was to possess on her wedding-day, as though her hundreds had been thousands, and her daughter's thousand a million. Helen was sensible—very sensible; and resisted, in a good degree, the unhappy influences of her mother's weakness; but most women, not being conversant with business, do not appreciate the true value of money;—and it was so constantly a theme of exultation and pride with her mother, should imagine at last, her thousand dollars—a fortune.

Flagg, after a time, loved her with his whole heart, and was tenderly loved in return. He had always determined, with an honest pride, never to fall in love with a woman with money; it should never be cast in his teeth by his wife's grumbling relations, that he was supported by her—and there are few who accuse him of swerving from his principles, although he did not love Helen Watkins, and she had a thousand dollars.

He married her; and on the wedding day, pursuant to her father's will; the thousand dollars were placed in Flagg's hands. Doing as he thought best for their mutual advantage, he invested it in his business, and instead of dashing out with an establishment, remained at the boarding house. For a time all went well. A loving bride thinks little, for months, of anything but love and happiness, and Helen never spoke of the thousand dollars. Flagg furnished her with money sufficient for her wants, and, indeed, for her desires—the engrossment of her thoughts otherwise limiting her wishes. But when a year had gone by, she often asked for articles of dress or luxury—luxury to them—which her husband could not afford to give, and gently, but resolutely, denied her. 'It's very strange,' thought Helen to herself, 'that when he has all that thousand dollars of mine, he won't let me have what I want.' Her mother fostered these complaining thoughts, and on an occasion when she had set her heart on something which he refused to purchase, she ventured to vent her disappointment in reproaches; and referred to the thousand dollars, which she was sure she ought to be at liberty to spend, since it was all her own. Flagg was astonished—indignant; but restraining himself, kindly reasoned with her, and represented to her how long ago it would have been exhausted had it been in her own possession, by the procurement of half the articles she had solicited. But her wife would not be satisfied with explanation to excite, in her warped judgment, the suspicion that it was only given to excuse himself for his meanness.

In a short time the thousand dollars came up again—and again—and again; the last time immediately after breakfast. Flagg could bear no more. Without a rejoinder, he suddenly left the house. His wife saw that he was more than ordinarily moved—that his face wore a startling expression, and regretful, penitent and alarmed, she called earnestly and tearfully to him to return, but it was too late! It was a sullen, stormy, wintry, chilly day, when Flagg left his home that morning; it was, too, at the very climax of one of those mercantile crises when the rich feel poor, and the poor, beggars; and Flagg, breasting the storm bravely thus far, had congratulated himself that in a few days more he should be safe, and his fortunes golden forever. How bitter were his sensations as he came down Broadway that morning, plashing through the rain. He loved Helen dearly, he knew that she loved him. Their days were all happiness, save that destroyed by this one foible, and let come what would, he determined to give her "a lesson that should last her the rest of her life."

He did not return to dinner. Helen waited for him, and, robbed by her anxiety and remorse of her appetite, would not go down herself, but sat all the afternoon, looking from the window into the deserted and dreary street; weeping sometimes as though her heart would break. When daylight had nearly gone, and she began to strain her eyes to distinguish objects without, she discovered him approaching. She could not—she dared not go to meet him, but when he opened the door, she could not repress a shriek at the haggardness of his countenance. He came to her side, and taking her hand, said, in a voice broken by exhaustion and emotion, while he extended with the other a roll of bank notes—"Helen, there are your thousand dollars. I have had toil, and anguish, and pain enough to get them for you, in these dreadful times, but I had resolved, and would not be disappointed. Take them, do with them as you like, and we will be wholly happy; for you can never reproach me more."

"No, no, not for the world!" sobbed Helen, sinking on her knees in shame; "oh, husband, forgive me, forgive me! I shall never be guilty again!" and she tried to make him accept the notes.

He was, however, resolute; and well knowing, from his character, that what he had determined on, as a proper course, he would not swerve from, she dismissed the subject, and they were afterward indeed happy. He never asked her to what purpose she devoted her thousand dollars, but it was plain enough that she expended them neither for dress nor ornament. It any thing, she was more frugal than

ever; and he was compelled to question her of her wants and wishes, when he was disposed to gratify them; as he was, liberally and freely, so soon as his prosperity would authorize it.

Reader, this Flagg is the same hale old fellow whom we have spoken of as riding in his carriage in Broadway; and that wife is this same Helen. That daughter—oh, I can tell a story of her!—she is to be married next week to a young man not worth a penny—but who loves her, and cares not a pin for her father's money, confiding as he does, in his own energies; which the old gentleman took care to make sure of before he gave his consent. As to that thousand dollars, it has been accumulating this twenty years, has been added to constantly by the mother, and now, a good round sum; we have it from sure authority; at least twenty thousand, will be a gift to her daughter on the marriage day; but we warrant you, she will hear the whole story of 'the thousand dollars,' and be warned not to suspect an honest, high-minded, loving man, of *marrying for money!*

HOW TO GET A SUPPER.

A few months ago a conjurer entered an inn at Ludlow, and asked the company if they would like to see a little of his performances, as he was allowed by all persons who had seen him go thro' his performances, to do them with more *taste* and judgment than any other man living. The landlord was the first to give assent, and stated that he knew a few tricks himself, and had seen many wonderful ones. The conjurer then requested the company to place three hats upon the table, which being done, he requested the landlord to bring a loaf of bread, and the conjurer cut three pieces (nearly half a pound each), and placed one upon each hat. The conjurer then stated that he could do the trick much more comfortably and agreeably to himself if he had three pieces of cheese. The cheese being brought, the conjurer cut three good-sized pieces and placed one by each piece of bread. Now was the grand trick. The conjurer turned up the cuffs of his coat, took off his neckerchief and unbuttoned his shirt-collar, and stated that he would now eat the three pieces of bread and cheese, and afterward bringing all under one hat. The conjurer commenced eating the bread and cheese, and after eating two pieces declared he could not proceed with the third and finish the trick without he had something to drink. The worthy landlord wishing to amuse himself, and to see the conjurer's piece of bread and cheese soon followed the two first pieces. Now the grand trick was to be disclosed, and the landlord and his companions anxiously waited to see it. The conjurer said:

"Now, gentlemen, which hat shall I bring the bread and cheese under?"

The landlord pointed out his own hat, wishing his hat to take part in the trick as well as his bread and cheese. It being arranged, the conjurer again said,

"Gentlemen, I have eaten the bread and cheese and now I will bring it under the landlord's hat," and immediately placed the hat upon his head and said, "Now you perceive it is under the hat without any deception!"—amidst shouts of laughter from all the company except the landlord, who was minus three pieces of bread and cheese and a quart of ale, which he did not seem much to relish.

The conjurer left the house without making a collection of the company, he being well satisfied with the landlord's generosity.

HEIGHT OF DIFFERENT GIANTS.

Cornelius Magrath, who died in the year 1760, measured seven feet, eight inches.

Edward Mutone, another Irishman, was seven feet, seven inches, and was nearly equal in stature and size, to Daniel Cardanus, the Swedish giant.

The celebrated Dr. Celselden, the famous anatomist, speaks of a skeleton discovered in a Roman camp near St. Albans, and near to an urn inscribed Marcus Antonius, which he judged to have been eight feet, four inches.

Goliath, of Gath, the champion of the Philistines, (who was slain by David,) measured six cubits and a span, which according to Bishop Cumberland, is eleven feet English.

But.—Some people always have a *but* which they put in way of every thing. Enquiring of such a one the character of his neighbor, he replied: "Why he is a *poor* fair clever sort of a man, *but*, hem." But what? "Why—hem—why he feeds his darn'd old horse on pumpkins."

Formerly, women were prohibited from marrying till they had spun a regular set of bed furniture, and, till their marriages were consequently called spinners, which continues to this day in legal proceedings.

The Pienyune tells the toughest stories that we ever heard. Here is one of its very last: 'There is a fellow in this city with one leg so much longer than the other, that when he goes up a ladder he is obliged to take out every other round.'

A PATIENT LAD.—"Ben," said a father, "I'm busy now, but as soon as I get time I mean to give you a flogging." "Don't hurry yourself, pa," said the patient lad, "I can wait."

Why is avarice like a bad memory? 'Tis a way for getting.

It cannot be denied that the present aspect of affairs, as connected with our North Eastern Boundary question, is daily becoming more and more portentous. The correspondence which we have recently published, and which was had between Sir John Harvey, the British Minister at Washington, the Governor of Maine, and Mr. Forsyth, is void of truckling sycophancy and breathes a more decided and energetic tone, on either hand, than it has previously. On the side of Great Britain, it appears more obviously that her intention is to possess herself of a portion of our State, at all hazards; and on the part of our General Government, we can as plainly discern a strong and decided determination to preserve inviolate the territory of a Sovereign member of the Confederacy. The Executive displays a jealousy of our rights, and the legislative department we believe is not asleep. The patriotic remark of Mr. WALKER, made in the Senate of the United States a few days since, is in the proper spirit—an honor to him who speaks it, and worthy to be spoken in the Senate Chamber of the American Union. So long as such men as Mr. Walker sit in our high places, we need harbor no apprehension that a jot or tittle of our territory will be surrendered to any foreign power. Speaking of a project to bring the freemen of this country into slavish subjection to the monied aristocrats of England, he appositely inquires:—"Is this a time, when that haughty Empire is threatening to dismember one of the Sovereign States of this Confederacy, when she is seizing and occupying a portion of that soil, within our undoubted limits, acquired by the toils of the Revolution, and not an acre of which can ever be surrendered, as long as there is one true American heart beating within an American bosom?" [For a better understanding of the connection in which this was spoken, we refer the reader to a more copious extract on our outside.]

The people and papers in various parts of our extended country, are beginning to turn their attention to the subject of the boundary; and it is also a fact, that the merchants of England, particularly those of Sheffield, whose trade is intimately connected with this country, are becoming seriously apprehensive that trouble is at hand. In proof of this, we will state, that such an interest was felt in that country, so long ago as the first of last summer, as to induce the Chamber of Commerce, of Sheffield, to address a letter to Mr. URQUHART, requesting to be furnished with the "results of his commercial knowledge, his political observation, and his diplomatic experience."

In the first part of his reply, only a few copies of which were published, for private use, Mr. URQUHART states that the whole dangers connected with the boundary question, spring solely from the non-execution of the award of the Dutch King: which non-execution he charges home upon Lord PALMERSTON, whom he takes to task most severely, and at whom he makes most poignant thrusts. The reason of this is, because Lord Palmerston is a Whig and a member of the reigning Administration. Mr. URQUHART is a Tory, and of course improves every favorable opportunity to set out his venom. But however much chooseth to find with the rejection by Lord Palmerston of the award, we who live on this side of the big pond, now, as ever, consider that his only honorable act in connection with the Boundary question, and an idea suggests itself to the mind, in view of the rest of his proceedings, all of which are indelibly stamped with dishonesty, attempts at over-reaching, and an overbearing desire to obtain by protracted, mystified diplomacy, that which by solemn treaty belongs to Maine, that even that one redeeming step must have been taken by Mr. URQUHART of the cause of present dangers attending the controversy, it is seen that provided the Tories were in power, they would be as obstinate in refusing to acknowledge our title and in surrendering to us peaceable possession of our territory, as are the Whigs. The whole tenor of the pamphlet most abundantly proves, that its author does not entertain even a remote idea that the question will be peaceably settled.

Proof that the British Government does not anticipate an amicable termination of the controversy, is seen on every hand, and is multiplying every day. Mr. FOX's communication to Mr. Forsyth, of the 26th of January, is confirmatory of the fact, and exhibits a wanton and wicked disregard of truth, as was conclusively shown in our last week's edition. The stubborn, arbitrary facts of the case, which it is impossible to flatter away, give to Mr. FOX the lie direct.—There is no alternative, by a resort to which he can preserve even the semblance of the veriest outlines of a respectable or honorable functionality. If he acknowledges that he new not the facts in the case, his foolish stupidity renders him an object of contempt. If he still maintains the false declarations, that infamy will follow him, which is invariably the reward of those who wilfully misrepresent. The assertions which we here allude to as having been made by Mr. FOX, are those stating that there was but one company of British troops within the disputed territory, and that no barracks had during the past year been anywhere built therein.

Further proof that a peaceful termination is not expected by Great Britain, is seen in facts which follow. The past season a considerable sum of money has been expended by the Province of New Brunswick, on the great thoroughfare from that Province through the disputed territory to Lower Canada, and a project is now on foot for constructing a Canal from the Bay of Fundy to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. This last project would not seem to indicate a very obvious disposition to admit our claim to the territory, and is only one link of a chain of contemplated improvements for the purpose of facilitating the communication between the upper and lower Provinces. New Brunswick is also to expend more money on the Canada Road the approaching summer, as we learn from the proceedings of her Legislative Assembly.

During the past season a number of battalions of the Frontier Militia, have been drilled several consecutive days, in order that they might be better prepared than they were last winter to meet an emergency, as is officially stated.—

This was done by the order of Sir John Harvey, so doing. A large quantity of military equipments and uniforms have been received from the Home Government for the use of the Militia, in case they shall be called into service, and other measures of a similar nature have likewise been taken.

The above are facts which cannot be refuted, and added to what follows from a contemporary print, forcibly shew what the intentions of the Government of Great Britain are. Those who can now persist in their belief in the friendly intentions of that Government, cannot, be distributed in that belief until the dogs of war are let loose, and the cry of havoc is heard among us.

From the New York Star.
OUR FRONTIERS.

It is not generally known that orders have been transmitted by the British Government to the Upper and Lower Canada, and Nova Scotia, to place the whole line in an immediate state of defence, and fortifications and redoubts will be erected from Mackinaw to Passamaquoddy. The principal points, we have no doubt, will be on the coast of Lake Erie and Ontario—on the St. Lawrence and N. E. Boundary. It is already said that extensive barracks are in progress of erection opposite Detroit; that Fort Malden is to be repaired; two steam frigates built at Chippewa; and other works of importance in the Province of New Brunswick. These preparations should admonish this Government that they are to be met with corresponding preparations on our part. It is evident, from recent opinions and expressions of the British Cabinet, that Canada is to be sustained to the last, and that a free passage from New Brunswick to Quebec must be had, "peaceable if it can, forcibly if it must." We do not believe, however, that the present position of affairs between the two Governments on this point is overlooked or neglected at Washington. The energetic tone of the Secretary of State, in his correspondence with the British Minister, and the vigilance of the war department, evidently show that the whole subject is undergoing close attention. Questions of war and peace between governments situated as Great Britain and the United States are, easily springing up on disputed territorial points. They are the most difficult of all points to adjust, from the facts that actual possession, private interest, and national pride, and feelings mixed up and blended throughout the discussion of the whole subject; and causes before either party have any reflection on the consequences. Preparations of such a result—which is always to be avoided—should therefore be promptly made, and on a scale promising at least security and protection in the event of war.

If the above article from the Star be true, and we confess we think it quite probable that it is so, we agree with its Editor that our Government should take immediate, energetic and decisive measures for the national defence; and we do not doubt that such will be the case. Maine is now almost entirely defenceless, and we trust our Senators and Representatives in Congress will see to it that her claims for defence are not forgotten.

The following we extract from Bennett's Herald, it being part of a letter received at the office of that paper, from a correspondent at Albany, (N. Y.) and is confirmatory of the article from the Star.

"Two steam frigates are about to be built at Chippewa, about ten miles below Buffalo, and all the fortresses along the frontier, are in the process of being armed and manned. A detachment of 1000 troops left Montreal on Monday for the main border. Such a movement at this season certainly looks portentous. The route is a terrible one at this season, even in the mildest winter; but, with the present immense quantity of snow, it is almost impracticable. Forty men, out of eight hundred, perished from the cold in marching over the same route last winter, and nothing but the apprehension that their lives were saved, kept them from deserting."

"I have seen a very intelligent Englishman, who has just returned from Washington, whether he has seen or not with despatches from the Canadian Government. He speaks decidedly and unreservedly of the determination of Great Britain to have the disputed territory at all hazards—peaceably if she can, forcibly if she must. The result of Mr. Featherstonhaugh's mission was perfectly well known at the Foreign Office before he left London. It was a mere matter of form, suggested and made for the purpose of saving appearances only."

Mr. Featherstonhaugh's mission was ostensibly, for the purpose of finding the Boundary line, but after arriving here in order to have induced the belief that such was his object in fact, he should have taken the trouble to have gone somewhere near its vicinity. We never believed in the good intentions of the British in sending him over here. He was merely sent to cloak the object of Col. Mudge's mission, which was undoubtedly for the purpose of making a military survey and exploration.

We will now conclude this somewhat lengthy article, by stating that we have the fullest confidence in the patriotism, firmness and ability of JOHN FAIRFIELD and the Legislature to provide for any emergency, and we know that the honor of the State will not be tarnished while the present incumbent occupies the gubernatorial chair. Although the present apparent crisis, is mainly owing to the independent action of this State, yet we are proud to be able to say that our Federal functionaries seem determined to temporize with this matter no longer, but are determined to sustain Maine in the premises, and to allow no further "sentiments of high consideration," and mock friendly feelings, to deprive a member of the Confederacy of the exercise of her lawful jurisdiction over her own territory. Last winter, Maine was comparatively single-handed—the troubles burst upon the country all at once, and the General Government was disposed to give Great Britain an opportunity to manifest her friendly feelings. She has now manifested them in her usual manner, and we hope soon to see them properly reciprocated. Not that we wish war—but that if it cannot be honorably avoided, we prefer it to peace purchased by the sacrifice of the nation's honor.

BUNKER HILL.

From the Eastern Argus.
THE ASSUMPTION PROJECT.

The proposition that the General Government shall assume the debts of the States came originally from England. It was first hinted at in a circular of Baring, Brothers & Co., which reached this country last November. The following is an extract from that circular:

"But if the whole scheme of internal improvements in the Union is to be carried into effect on the vast scale and with the rapidly lately projected, and by the means of foreign capital, a more comprehensive guarantee than that of individual States will be required to raise so large an amount in so short a time. A national pledge would undoubtedly collect capital together from all parts of Europe; but the forced sales of loans made separately by all the individual States in reckless competition, through a number of channels, render the terms more onerous for all, lower the reputation of American credit, and (as reliance is almost exclusively placed on the London market) produce temporary mischiefs here, by absorbing the floating capital, diverting

money from regular business, deranging banking operations and producing an artificial balance of trade against this country. It would seem therefore, as if most of the States must either pause in the execution of their works of improvement, or some general system of combination must be adopted."

That the Barings should make such a proposition as this is not very much to be wondered at, since, being large holders of State bonds, they would naturally desire to make their debt as secure as possible. But it is somewhat strange that such a project—at once unconstitutional and unjust, should have met with any favor in America. The Gazette says, it did 'not meet with any favor in America, and does 'not meet with any now. The truth, however, is generally found to be directly the opposite of our neighbor's assertions, and so it is in the present case. Let us see.

The N. Y. Commercial, of Nov. 22d, after publishing the circular of the Barings, proceeds to say that the scheme of assumption which it contains, deserves the "profound consideration of the American people," and suggests that the General Government, "like a wealthy parent able to protect the credit of his whole family, should interpose, and by some equitable arrangement with the embarrassed States, assume their liabilities, and thus afford timely relief to them, and at the same time to the whole country." The N. Y. Commercial, then, did favor the assumption.

The Cincinnati Gazette, also, supported the plan, but anticipating a constitutional objection to it, proposed the following method of evading that objection:

"Now, then, let the great legislator of the West revise the bill, with the necessary modifications, dividing the proceeds of the public lands among the several States, conditioned that those proceeds shall be applied to the payment of the debts of the debtor States respectively. Let the Federal Government issue a national stock, bearing, say, four per cent. interest in exchange for the State stocks—the holders of which would gladly enough make the exchange—and let the proceeds of the public lands be contributed to the redemption of the said stock."

Thus the object of the Barings was to be effected under the guise of distributing the proceeds of the public lands.

The N. Y. Evening Star, the purchased press of the U. S. Bank, seized upon the assumption project with the greatest relish. In an article published Nov. 15th, it boldly recommended that "Congress should at once create thirty millions of Treasury notes, to be exchanged for the same amount of State bonds—the bonds of each State to have a *pro rata* share in this exchange." The Star did 'not even propose an evasion of the Constitution—it marched boldly up and advocated the naked assumption.

The N. Y. American brought forward the plan, also, but like the Cincinnati Gazette, proposed its accomplishment in an indirect way, by a division of the public lands.

Perceiving, these demonstrations, and not doubting that the Federalists would broach the subject in Congress, as soon as they were prepared for the attack, Mr. Benton thought proper to anticipate their movement, and put an end, if possible, to their future efforts by offering his resolutions against the constitutionality and expediency of assumption, which are now under debate in the U. S. Senate.

The opposition denounce these resolutions of Mr. Benton as utterly *premature* and uncalled for, and insist gravely that nobody thinks of such a thing as an Assumption of State debts. This disclaimer, however, is proved insincere, by the very excitement which the resolutions have occasioned in the Federal Camps. If they are nugatory and without any practical effect—mere idle and abstract propositions—how is it that they have been so furiously attacked by Mr. Clay and his followers in the Senate—how is it that days and weeks have been occupied in opposing them, as if they were of the very highest consequence to the country—and how is it that their passage has been contested at every inch by the whole Federal phalanx, and Mr. Grundy's report upon them opposed in a similar manner? Do the Federalists mean to say that they are wasting the time and money of the country in fighting unsubstantial nothings—in warring against mere phantoms? The truth is, that Mr. Benton broached the subject, before the opposition had quite arranged their plan of action, and hence their bitter complaints. Instead of waiting for their attack he struck the first blow, and struck it when they were not prepared for it—and it has done good execution. He knew that it was no time to wait—he knew that the bank men would hardly bring forward their plan until by the use of their golden means, they had made victory sure, and opposition ineffectual. He knew that the Capitalists abroad and their agents here would leave no stone unturned to effect their object. They are holders of a vast amount of State Stocks, and the stocks are depreciated on their hands. Hence, their desire and their efforts must be strong and powerful to increase their security and animate their drooping property. Besides, their debtors now are the individual States—parties whom they have no means of coercing to payment by a suit at law, and who cannot be compelled to pay any faster than they choose—parties to be sure, who will undoubtedly pay, but who may, some of them, be obliged to delay for a considerable time, a compliance with their engagements. An exchange of such parties for a single debtor, like the U. S. Government, is of course exceedingly desirable to the holders of State Stock.

The Federal party of this country, too, seeing in the project the germ of another National Debt, to be followed by another National Bank, are not at all averse, as we have seen, to join in and make common cause with the foreign capitalists. Mr. Benton knew, therefore, that where such parties were interested, and success was worth so much, the moneyed power would not be idle in its exertions to accomplish the great purpose which it had in view. He chose, on this account, to bring the project distinctly before the people at once, and crush it, if possible, in the bud—and the result thus far indicates that he chose wisely. But so far from true is it, that the assumption scheme is without friends on this side of the Atlantic, that since Mr. Benton's resolutions were offered, it has actually been broached, in some form or other, in both branches of Congress. Mr. Gentry, of Tenn. has promised to bring it forward in the House, and Mr. Crittenden has presented it in the Senate, under the seductive disguise of a distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands.

It appears, from the *Buffalo Daily Republican* that the government of Great Britain are making warlike preparations on the Canada line. The anticipated incursions cannot certainly call for these demonstrations on the part of that government. Whether it be its intention to frighten us into a dishonorable settlement of the North Eastern Boundary question, or to compel our general government to give to Chancellor Baring of the British Exchequer, "a more comprehensive guarantee" for the various State securities held by the stock nobility, we are not prepared to say. In either event, as we are not to be scared, we hope and trust, that our government will, if it has not already, take immediate notice of this indubitable evidence of British *friendship* by preparations for defence, at least equal to those made, we presume for attack. The *Republican* states that the situation of the North Eastern Boundary Question, at the present time, renders this question of vast importance to the inhabitants of the frontier. We are assured from good authority, that the British have commenced the building of two steam frigates at Chippewa, below this city, under the superintendence of an agent from England. We learn also, from the Detroit papers, that barracks nearly opposite that city, are nearly completed, for the accommodation of two thousand men; with block-houses, stockades, and batteries, sufficient to batter down the city, whenever Her Majesty's officers may deem proper. The fort at Malden has been undergoing repairs all summer, and a series of formidable preparations is going on, upon the whole line of the frontier, from Mackinaw to Passamaquoddy. These preparations cannot have a sole reference to the incursion of refugee parties. They must be made in anticipation of more serious difficulties between the powerful nations who hold jurisdiction, on each side this line.

Now comes the question, ARE WE PREPARED? Let every friend of his country ask this question. Let our Congress ask the question, and let them answer it in such a manner, as shall vindicate the honor and the courage of the American Republic.

SHALL WE HAVE WAR.—England is evidently preparing for a brush—which looks bad. A *Buffalo* paper states that the British have commenced the building of two steam frigates, at Chippewa, below that city, under the superintendence of an agent from England. We learn also, from the Detroit papers, that the barracks nearly opposite that city, are nearly completed for the accommodation of two thousand men; with block-houses, stockades and batteries, sufficient to batter down the city whenever her Majesty's troops may think proper. Other preparations are also being made along the frontier, by erecting fortifications, establishing posts, &c.—which looks much as if the English government regarded the result of *negotiation* as doubtful, to say the least, and were determined to enforce their claims by *blows*, if words should not succeed.—*Boston Mercantile.*

While these preparations are making all around us, it is amusing to see how earnestly the British functionaries, and the British partisans in America, depreciate any ill feeling between the two countries! God forbid! they say, we should have a war! while, at the same time, they are themselves making vigilant preparations for one.—Who does not see the "iron hand beneath the velvet glove?"—*Eastern Argus.*

PROVINCIAL. Extract from the address of the Legislative Council of New Brunswick to the Lieut. Governor:—

"We are fully impressed with the importance of the subject of Great Roads, especially the proposed improved post communication between Halifax and Quebec, and we assure your Excellency that we shall not fail to give our earnest attention to the report of the Supervisor of that road which your Excellency has been pleased to say shall be laid before us, and we shall cheerfully concur in the further appropriation which may be required for the completion of this road." We beg leave to express the gratification which we feel at the announcement of your Excellency's confident expectation that the recent exploration of certain parts of the disputed territory will enable Her Majesty's Government to advance such propositions to that of the United States as must lead to an early, amicable and final adjustment of this momentous question; meanwhile we participate in the hope expressed by your Excellency, that on this subject sentiments of moderation and forbearance may prevail on either side."

Extract from the address of the House of Assembly of New Brunswick to the Lieut. Governor:—

"We shall continue to devote our best attention to that very important branch of the public expenditure, the improvement of the great roads, and shall attentively consider the recommendation of your Excellency on this subject; we receive with much satisfaction the information afforded by your Excellency, that the amount placed at your Excellency's disposal, for the improvement of the great road of Lower Canada, has been usefully expended, and it will be our earnest endeavor liberally to promote the views and recommendations of Her Majesty's Government by facilitating the communication between the North American Provinces, now rendered so particularly necessary by the proposed improved post communication between England and Halifax."

"An early and amicable, but, at the same time, a just settlement of the Boundary Question, has long been most anxiously looked for by the people of this Province; and trusting that the results of the recent exploration may be such as will conduce to the attainment of that desired object, we heartily respond to your Excellency's hope, that in the mean time, sentiments of moderation and forbearance may prevail on either side."

[The amiability of these gentlemen, in recommending "moderation" while they are building "Great Roads" through our territory, is peculiarly striking. Ed. Age.]

The speech of the Lieutenant Governor at the opening of present Session of the Legislature, is one not only of great length, but of much interest. The picture drawn of the financial affairs of the Province, notwithstanding the large sums taken from the public chest during the year, consequent upon the American irroad of last winter is highly gratifying; and strongly contrasts with the dilapidated condition of the State of Maine, whose citizens are threatened with the most odious of all imposts—a poll tax;—the result of their late invasion of a neighboring Province. A circumstance which will undoubtedly have its effects upon their legislative proceedings of the present Session.

Indeed, it will be seen that matters are pretty much left to the action of the General Government; and that a motion has been made in the Senate of the United States, by Mr. WILLIAM, who we believe is a Senator from Maine, calling for information with reference to the stationing of Troops in a part of the Disputed Territory, over which Great Britain has never ceased to exercise jurisdiction and control.

[The above is the general tone of the Provincial press. Their great object seems to be to assure themselves that Maine will be kept quiet.—That accomplished, they apparently fear no interruption of their encroachments.] Augusta Age.

THE Northeastern Boundary Correspondence, to be found on our first page, will be read with great interest. It gives the reader a clear idea of the present state of affairs, so far as the action of the British Provinces is concerned. The views of the President in regard to "colonial discretion," and the flimsy pretexts set up by Mr. FOX, will meet with a hearty response every where in our country. That the right of Maine will be defended, and the honor of the Union maintained, so far as it lies in the power of the President, this correspondence affords the fullest evidence.

Onondaga Standard.

THE BLOOD-HOUNDS.—It appears from statements made in the U. S. Senate on Tuesday, by Messrs. Buchanan and Benton, that the blood-hounds about which so much has been said, were imported into Florida without the agency or knowledge of the general government. This being the case, it may fairly be questioned whether the addition of blood-hounds to the means of warfare hitherto in use in Florida, is any thing very dreadful, after all.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

When it is recollected that the Floridians only propose to employ blood-hounds as sentinels and spies upon the Indians, so that they may run the risk, now borne by our gallant soldiers, of being picked off by the rifle of some concealed savage, nobody, it appears to us, can entertain any very great horror, upon the subject. The Dogs are not going to be set upon the "poor Indians" to tear them in pieces, as they have almost literally torn in pieces the men, women and children of Florida, but are simply to serve as guides to direct the steps of our troops to the Indian lurking places, and as sentries to give notice of any hostile approach. That there is any "refinement of cruelty" in thus substituting dogs to be shot down for men, and compelling the barbarous Seminoles to come out from the hiding dens in which they conceal themselves, and either fight or surrender, we confess we cannot perceive.

As to the share of Government in the matter, the United States would appear very oddly, it seems to us, in undertaking to prevent the people of Florida from guarding themselves by watch-dogs, against attacks which they hardly know how to avoid, and the horrible nature of which experience has amply taught them to deplore and dread.

If the Whigs, however, are determined to make this blood-hound business a political affair, they are reminded by the N. Y. Post, that the use of hounds was proposed to the people of Florida by Gen. Scott—one of the candidates before the Harrisburg Convention for the Whig Presidential nomination. Do the opposition think Gen. Scott can do any thing wrong?—*Eastern Argus.*

The following is referred to in the article from the Bangor Democrat:

NOBLE SENTIMENTS.

ROBERT J. WALKER, the talented and patriotic Senator from Mississippi, in the course of his speech in support of that great "measure of deliverance and safety," the Constitutional Treasury, utters the following manly sentiments:

"Let us abandon that abject dependence upon the moneyed power of England. Let us take from her grasp that moneyed trident, more potent than all the armies and navies, with which she can now, at any moment explode our paper system, and overthrow, at one blow, all our great and cherished interests. Is this a time for this miserable dependence upon British power? Is this a time when that haughty Empire is threatening to dismember one of the sovereign States of this Confederacy, when she is seizing and occupying a portion of that soil, within our undoubted limits, acquired by the toils of the Revolution, and not an acre of which ever can be surrendered, so long as there is one true American heart beating within an American bosom? Is this a time, too, when that power is gradually seizing upon the rich territory west of the Rocky Mountains, and when she seems, with the view threatening, by iniquitous blockades, to expel our flag and commerce from the Chinese coast—which is the period to forget the paper chains which are to bind all our commerce to the footstool of British power? No! let us exert all our native energies and overthrow that system which is delaying our onward march as a nation to greatness, wealth and power, and let us meditate that period when our exports and products, re-

quired no tariff, but carried shall vastly exceed those of that period when England shall be but a few hours' ride from our doors, and let us draw nearer and nearer, that even our eyes may behold when not an acre be polluted by British dominion, imperial or despotic power.

OXFORD DE

PARIS, FEBRUARY

Correspondence of

House of Commons. Mr. EDITOR.—The Legislature quite a business-like appearance in both branches. They began hard work in order to accomplish what they were sent here by unusual quantity of local business at the present Session, and of the House and Senate are.

There is a disagreement with regard to an adjournment yet been settled, the Senate against the proposition.

A Joint Select Committee take under consideration the Laws, and this is all the action with regard to their revision.

From present appearances, Senate are determined to drive Session, *non solus*; for every by any member of that body, consideration of any other than the daily defeated by a motion they persist in this course must up their minds to take and be I am satisfied the members of been for a long time, ready, to work upon these Revised I got these Laws in their body terminated to keep them, and give the House an opportunity ought to understand this, and vents immediate action upon may be prepared to judge their work."

Last week the Committee of in the evening in the Representatives drumming up their numbers, then in getting out a large and Hall and Galleries, to hear about *Niggers*, *deak* and the most ridiculous and intemperate in length, advocating the abolition of District of Columbia, and the venting the intermingling of down apparently well satisfied. Mr. Hamlin, Speaker spoke about twenty minutes. (Coddling) arguments all up, and showing their inconsistent manner.

Remond, the black Lecturer, Perry, of Oxford, Gerry, the Col. Andrews entered the field of the Abolitionists, and with discussed the question till midnight then adjourned, much amused by their frantic efforts had tree? I guess they won't vote before the Committee for fear

Last Wednesday the Bill of office came down from the warm discussion. Mr. Allen principal speaker against its Oxford, Cary, of Houlton, and able and warm support and it majority. This will cut off as have for years been hanging as with the "grasp of death," be one of the most popular could pass, and one that will benefit to the Militia. It pro holding any one commission so Gen. Hodgdon & Co. "set and prepare to retire to the re stationed yourselves in marching winter. "O! what a fall is "Stand back and let the Coffin

To-day the last case of a case was settled. It was from the Hammer District in the Real holds his seat, and Dow his constituents. This winds up tested cases which have been and vexing the House ever since.

Do Gentlemen get elected, you come to the Legislature State to the expense of settling cases.

The days begin to grow len Members begin to grow home almost impossible to make the you may expect to see them I Well, I don't know as they are people will send in exciting storation, and then, as a matter of talking and raving, either to a meadows courage. No Pistols set of fellows as you are, "dis of valour." No time to say me Yours most cer

For the Oxford

WASHI

Mr. EDITOR.—You will see a brief report of a speech on the Herland Road, made in the H Representative, the Hon. Mr. self have the pleasure of state have understood from all quar great credit on the occasion. self, when written out at leng

on Sentinel, 1st Feb. 1840.
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quired no tariff, but carried throughout the world, shall vastly exceed those of England; let us antedate that period when, as compared with us, England shall be but a feeble second-rate power, and let us draw nearer and nearer to that happy hour, that even our eyes may behold the glorious spectacle when not an acre of American soil shall be polluted by British dominion, or degraded by imperial or despotic power."

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, FEBRUARY 25, 1840.

Correspondence of the Democrat.

HOUSE OF REP. Feb. 21, 1840.

Mr. Editor.—The Legislature of this State presents quite a business-like appearance, at the present time, in both branches. They begin to see the necessity of hard work in order to accomplish the purposes for which they were sent here by their constituents. An unusual quantity of local business has come in for action at the present Session, and at this time the tables of the House and Senate are loaded down with it.

There is a disagreement between the two Houses with regard to an adjourned Session, which has not yet been settled, the Senate being for and the House against the proposition.

A Joint Select Committee has been appointed to take under consideration the first title of the Revised Laws, and this is all the action that has yet been taken with regard to their revision.

From present appearances, I am led to believe the Senate are determined to drive the House to an extra Session, unless voted: for every attempt that is made by any member of that body, to take up or go into the consideration of any other than the first title is immediately defeated by a motion to lay on the table. If they persist in this course much longer they may make up their minds to take and bear the responsibility, for I am satisfied the members of the House are and have been for a long time, ready, and even anxious, to go to work upon these Revised Laws. The Senate have got these Laws in their body and there they are determined to keep them, and neither act themselves, or give the House an opportunity to act. The people ought to understand this, and know who it is that prevents immediate action upon this subject, that they may be prepared to judge their servants "according to their work."

Last week the Committee on Slavery had a meeting in the evening in the Representative's Hall, and after discussing up their numbers, the Abolitionists succeeded in getting out a large audience, almost filling the Hall and Galleries, to hear Mr. Coddington harangue about Niggers, death and the slaves. After giving a most ridiculous and intemperate rant, about three hours in length, advocating the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, and the repeal of all Laws preventing the intermarriage of blacks and whites, he sat down apparently well satisfied with his own performance. Mr. Hamlin, Speaker of the House, arose and spoke about twenty minutes in reply, and used his (Coddington's) arguments all up, "hook and like," refuting and showing their inconsistency in a most masterly manner.

Remond, the black Lecturer, followed in a black speech.

Perry, of Oxford, Gerry, the Clerk of the House, and Col. Andrews entered the field against the wild schemes of the Abolitionist, and with much zeal and ability discussed the question all night. The Committee then adjourned, much amused to think the Abolitionists, in their frantic efforts had "barked up the wrong tree." I guess they want another dark meeting before the Committee for fear what may happen.

Last Wednesday the Bill limiting Military tenure of office came down from the Senate and elicited a warm discussion. Mr. Allen, of Bangor, being the principal speaker against its passage. Mr. Perry, of Oxford, Cary, of Houlton, and others, gave the Bill an able and warm support and it passed by a very large majority. This will cut off several dead weights who have for years been hanging on to their commissions, as with the "grasp of death." I am satisfied this will be one of the most popular acts that the Legislature could pass, and one that will be of great and lasting benefit to the Militia. It prohibits any officer from holding any one commission more than seven years, and prepares to retire to the rear, the place where you stationed yourselves in marching to the Antioch last winter. "O! what a fall is there, my countrymen!" Stand back and let the Coffin pass.

To-day the last case of a contested election in this House was settled. It was between Beal and Dow from the Hammer District in the County of Penobscot. Beal holds his seat, and Dow will have to go home to his constituents. This winds up a "long yarn" of contested cases which have been continually harassing and vexing the House ever since its Session.

Do Gentlemen get elected, or not get elected before you come to the Legislature, and not subject the State to the expense of settling your own private frustations.

The days begin to grow lengthy and warm, and the Members begin to grow homesick—but after all it is almost impossible to make them drive business—so you may expect to see them here sometime hence—"Well, I don't know as they are so much to blame, the people will send in excellent subjects for their consideration, and then, as a matter of course, they all get to talking and raving, either to show their spunk or treacherous courage. No Patriots, Gentlemen, for such a set of fellows as you are, discretion is the better part of valour." No time to any more note.

Yours most ceremoniously,

will be a sufficient evidence on that point; and even the brief report referred to, will be perused by your readers, I doubt not, with especial interest. It abounds in numerous facts of great weight, and which must have been obtained not without considerable research and labor. It is remarkable in one respect:—It relates entirely to the subject under discussion; and this fact alone is of great value to the Legislature at the present day.

Mr. CLIFFORD, another of the Maine delegation, is acknowledged to have made one of the ablest speeches, on the subject of the New Jersey contested elections, that has been heard in the House the present session; and the Representative from "Old Cumberland" has also "acted well his part" on several occasions. Indeed, the Democratic members from your State all sustain a high reputation here. Maine is ably represented.

Yours, truly,

To the Editor of the Oxford Democrat:

Sir,—My attention was drawn a few days since to a communication in your paper on Small Pox. Of the introductory remarks of your correspondent, of course, I have nothing to say. Neither do I think it necessary to remark upon "those results which intelligence should remember with regret." But there is one paragraph in the article which, to me, was entirely unintelligible: "There are two periods in the life of every individual; if properly performed, will take effect, and prove effectual during the time of each period. The first period is that portion from childhood to puberty, and the second from puberty to the extinction of life." Here is a positive declaration, that in all persons, vaccinated in childhood, the effect will continue through the first period; and in all persons vaccinated after puberty, it will continue through the life. He then goes on to say: "This separating the life into two periods, supposes that a great and important change takes place at the time of puberty, and has given rise to the doctrine of re-vaccination." This notion is incorrect, although re-vaccination is absolutely necessary. Now, sir, I am wholly in the dark as to the meaning of your correspondent. What notion does the gentleman declare to be false? Why surely, he would not be understood to say that a great and important change does not take place at this particular period of our being. If so, his position is really a novel one. And that the necessity of re-vaccination depends upon this change, in his estimation, we may infer from his declaration above. What, then, are we to understand is incorrect, in the opinion of your correspondent. He could not mean that the assertion he makes himself, viz: "This separating the life into two periods has given rise to re-vaccination," is false. Although he certainly must have been laboring under a very great error when he penned the sentence for re-vaccination has had its advocates almost as long as vaccination itself. The whole paragraph, as it stands, is entirely beyond my comprehension. Still, from the quotations that follow, I am led to suppose the gentleman from whom he quotes. Mr. C. is a student of medicine in Boston, and I understand has had very good opportunities for conducting his experiments, still as his opinions conflict directly with all the old established notions on the subject, I apprehend there are few practitioners that would be willing to adopt them without further investigation. The idea is a new one, and if after further examination and proper investigation, it should be found true, it would certainly prove a new and important era in the science of vaccination. It is a theory that can be sustained only by a long course of successful experiments, for it can derive no support from analogy. There is not one in the whole catalogue of diseases, that are communicated by specific contagion, and which has been thought to indemnify against a second attack, that is affected by this particular revolution in the constitution.

Some writers on the subject of vaccination, whose name I have forgotten, has suggested the propriety of inserting the vaccine virus repeatedly, until the system becomes perfectly saturated, and remarks that some very susceptible constitutions will feel its effects, though in a slighter degree, two or three times; that after this perfect saturation is effected, the system will ever remain insusceptible of small pox. There seems to be something reasonable in this suggestion, and it also derives support from the opinions of many advocates of vaccination, who affirm that, to receive small pox contagion, is in an inverse proportion to the number of vaccine cicatrices. I have known a number of individuals, who, having been vaccinated in childhood, have been exposed in after life to small pox contagion with impunity, and very many on whom vaccination has been attempted without success. My own opinion is, that if vaccination has been properly and perfectly effected, re-vaccination is unnecessary, regardless of this great and important change, of which so much has been said. Of the prophylactic powers of the cow pox, I have not the least possible doubt. Indeed, I suppose that no man, of this day, of any tolerable share of information, can have. Dr. Smith, of the Boston Medical Journal, says, "If vaccination is not always a preventive of small pox, it may afford some explanation, if not consolation, to know that neither does that disease in all cases protect from itself." Your correspondent says, "If vaccination is not in all cases and under all circumstances a sure preventative of small pox, it may afford some explanation, if not consolation, to know that neither does that disease always protect from itself." A very happy coincidence of thought and expression, all tending to show the preventive powers of vaccination. The subject is of vast and abiding interest, and is at this time being investigated by many able and talented individuals, among whom I would include your correspondent, as by no means the least.

Next to his poverty, the Federalists talk most about what they are pleased to call Gen. Harrison's "military services." When Gen. Jackson was a candidate for President, his "military services," the opposition said made him utterly unworthy of support!—Consistency is a jewel.—Eastern Argus.

THE INTEREST OF MAINE.

The Federal project of distributing among the States the proceeds of the public lands, although in all its aspects obvious and objectionable, is peculiarly and especially injurious to the interests of this State. In the present condition of the National Treasury, so far from there being any surplus to spare, it has become necessary to ask Congress to provide additional revenue, to carry on the Government, under the economical and rigidly retrenched estimates of the Executive Departments. Now, the proceeds of the public lands, amounting to about five millions of dollars annually, are taken from the National Treasury, the deficit must be supplied either by an increase of the tariff, or a further reduction of expenditures, most probably by both. We suppose it to be the well settled opinion of Maine, without regard to political distinctions, that the tariff policy is injurious to her interests. The other necessary consequence of the land distribution, must be equally obnoxious.

The Executive estimates of National expenditures were reduced as low as they possibly could be, with a proper regard to the interests of the public service. Indeed, the Federalists in Congress have objected that they were reduced too low, and that necessary objects of expenditure were omitted, for the purpose of maintaining a delusive show of economy. At all events, no material further reduction, if any, has been suggested as possible, in the civil expenditures, and certainly cannot be effected without paralyzing the Government altogether. Reductions may undoubtedly be made in the naval and military services, which constitute the greatest mass of National expenditures. In fact, those expenditures may be entirely abolished, and the Government still carried on. The army may be disbanded, and the navy be dismissed from employment. But is this desirable for the country generally, and particularly for Maine at the present crisis?

The truth is, that if the principle of dividing the National revenues among the States is once established, a powerful interest will be created in opposition, to just proper and essential objects of National expenditure. To those States, which do not particularly need the National protection, this may be important; to Maine it is all important. Our territory has been invaded, and a large portion of it is now in the military possession of foreign power. Any scheme, therefore calculated to diminish the effective beligerent power of the Federal Government, is a scheme directly in opposition to our greatest interests, and as such, should meet the vigorous opposition of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and be energetically re-nounced against, by the authorities and people of the State.—Augusta Age.

THE INSOLVENT LAW.

The following is an abstract of the provisions of the Insolvent Law, recently submitted to the Legislature of this State.

The bill provides that any person, in the State who shall desire to take benefit of the act, may apply by petition to the Judge of Probate, for the county, setting forth his inability to pay all his debts, and his willingness to assign all his estate and effects for the benefit of his creditors, praying that such proceedings may be had in the premises, as the act provides. If it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Judge that the debts due from such applicant amount to no less than \$500, the Judge shall appoint a messenger to take possession of all the estate of such debtor except portion exempt from attachment, and of all the books, papers and accounts, to keep until the appointment of the assignees to be chosen by a meeting of the creditors.—The Judge shall also, appoint a commissioner of insolvency. The messenger to publish a notice of the surrender of the estate, and forbidding all transfer of property by the debtor, and calling a meeting of the creditors to prove their debts before the commissioners. After proving the debts the creditors shall choose assignees. Upon the surrender of the estate of a debtor, all attachment to be void.

If it shall appear that the debtor has made a full disclosure, and delivery of his estate, and in all things conformed to the directions of the act, a certificate shall be granted him, setting forth the facts, and that he is absolutely and wholly discharged from all debts, contracts &c., made since the passage of the act. The debtor to be allowed fees, for attendance upon the meeting of the creditors, and such allowance for the maintenance of his family, as the commissioner shall think proper, and the avails of his estate to be equally distributed according to the proportion of each claim. Each party has the right of appeal from the decisions of the Commissioner.

GEN. JACKSON AT NEW ORLEANS.

By invitation, the Ex President attended the celebration of the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, on the 8th of January. An immense throng assembled on the wharves to welcome him, and the various vessels and adjacent boats in the river, and the tops of adjacent houses, were covered with people. On leaving the boat, he was escorted in a barouche drawn by four horses, to the State House. He was then escorted to the public square by the veterans of '14 and '15, the members of the Legislature, citizens, &c. He next proceeded to the Cathedral, where an oration was delivered; and then reviewed the troops in the public square. The following is the concluding sketch of the account, in the N. O. Picayune: New Orleans has won some fame for the brilliancy of her military displays, but the parade of yesterday exceeded any thing of the kind we have ever achieved. We never saw them look

to more advantage than they did on this occasion, and the light of other days could be seen brightening in the old soldier's eyes as he contemplated the fine martial display before him. He who had led raw and undisciplined Tennesseeans and Louisianians to battle, and victory from the same spot, now beheld a well drilled and disciplined array of troops and his pleased countenance fully indicated his satisfaction.

In the evening, by invitation, the General and his suite attended the St. Charles theatre. At the close of the play, the anthem was played. Mr. J. M. Field delivered a poetical address from his own pen to the Defender of New Orleans, the aged veteran who came.

"To bless the children of the free he saved."

The house was crammed from the pit to the dome, and the General twice arose to acknowledge the enthusiastic cheering of the multitude. Hail Columbia, was then sung, and the wise-headed warrior left the theatre amid the prolonged cheers of an admiring audience of some two thousand souls. Thus ends our brief and hastily written record of a day that will be remembered while New Orleans stands, and the Mississippi flows.

LABEL SUITS.—Some people have strange notions of the wealth of printers, besides being quarrelsome. But the other day we noticed the fact that friend GREENE of the Boston Post (the Colonel) had been sued for a label, and the damages laid at the moderate sum of twenty thousand Dollars!

By the Boston Times of Saturday, we learn that Mr. Russell, the singer, has come down upon the publisher of that paper, for some article published in the columns of the Times, which he chooses to call libellous, and lays his injuries at ten thousand Dollars!

These prosecutions are very silly. In the first place, if they come to trial, (which we doubt); we don't believe the prosecutors will get a verdict on either of them—and again, if they do, where's the money to come from? Thirty thousand Dollars from two newspaper publishers! The most preposterous idea that we have seen named since that stated by some that Gen Harrison will be the next President!—Eastern Argus.

A PROPHECY.—"That the log cabin candidate will carry the whole West, is already beyond a reasonable doubt."—Gazette.

In October, 1828, the Gazette had the following assertion:

"Whatever the South may do, the West can never support the election of General Jackson." The results of the elections in 1828 exhibited the entire West voting for the very man, whom the Gazette said, a month before, that "the West could never support!" The result of the election in 1840 will show that the Gazette is a no better prophet now than it was in 1828.—Eastern Argus.

A DOSE OF SALT.—A captain of an eastern vessel passing an auction room near Wall Street, entered and bought two cases of knives and rings, at so much per bundle. He was told that there were forty-two bundles in one case, and twenty-one in the other. He was told by the auctioneer that the price amounted to nine dollars and twenty-five cents. The captain tendered a ten dollar note. Upon receiving this the auctioneer, instead of giving him a receipt for his money, discovered a mistake—and told him the bill amounted to twenty-five dollars and twenty-five cents, and that he must retain the goods and the money, as security for the payment of the purchase. All reasoning on the captain's part proved ineffectual, and he went away without goods or money.

The captain applied to a lawyer who told him he had no remedy at law. The captain went down to his vessel, mustered all hands, and proceeded to the store. "Going—going—going!" said the auctioneer, as the captain entered, with the enquiry, "Do you know me?" "don't come here snipping the sales—going—going." "Gone!" shouted the skipper as he put in his mallet and flogged the auctioneer.

"Now," said the skipper, as the auctioneer rose, "you may give me the goods or money, or refuse both, if you want another taste." Meanwhile one of the crew had helped himself to a box of goods, and inquired, "I say captain, will this answer for that ten dollars, and the change you gave him?" The auctioneer, finding matters serious and having quite a quantity of such a "dose of salts," handed out a 10 dollar note, to be rid of his customers. The Captain bade him good morning, assuring him that though he might try slaves on all other natives, he must not think to come it over a down easter.—N. Y. Tattler.

In England the usual allowance of Coffee for each person is about one fourth of an ounce. An English writer says "the best way of making Coffee is to put the ground Coffee into a wide-mouthed bottle over night. For each one and a half ounces add half a pint of water. Cork the bottle. In the morning loosen the cork, put the bottle into a pan of water, and bring it to a boiling heat. The Coffee is then fit to use. What is not consumed may be kept in the bottle closely stopped, and heated again when wanted." Kye, roasted in butter, is much used in England as a substitute for Coffee, under the name of Economical Breakfast Powder. If people in this country, would substitute roasted rye or barley, for their Java or Mocha, they would find it not only an "Economical Powder," but an excellent remedy for the dyspepsia, the sick-head-ache, the nervous-head-ache, and a thousand ills to which the Coffee drinker is heir.—Tennessee Farmer.

Of what trade is the President of the United States? A Cabinet maker.

Alexander the Great, seeing Diogenes looking attentively at a large collection of human bones, picked one upon another, asked the philosopher what he was looking for. "I am searching," said Diogenes, "for the bones of your father, but I cannot distinguish them from those of his slaves."

Honor and integrity always command respect from the most vicious and profligate, and they will stand when crowns crumble to the dust and are forgotten, and when Man's best monuments have passed away."

MARRIED.

At West Troy, N. Y. Nov. 7, 1837, by the Rev. F. S. Park, Wm. H. Lansing to Miss Mary Ann Cook, both of West Troy.

The Above marriage was private, and had never till now been made public. Mr. L. was an apprentice at the time, and has lived at West Troy, N. Y. ever since, while his wife has resided at Spaulding, Mass. They have both kept their secret, like true spouses, and have gone bravely through their period of probation.

DIED.

In Sumner, Mrs. Sophia C. wife of Mr. Zenas Sumner, aged 54 years.
In Wilton, Timothy Blanchard Esq., aged about 84 years, a soldier of the Revolution.
In Minot, Henry Jackson, Esq., Aged 75.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned, Joseph Noble, of Boston, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, is assignee of the following described Mortgages, viz: One undivided fifth part of a township of land in the County of Oxford, and State of Maine, described as Letter A, No. 2, in said County, sometimes called Holmes or Freeville, mortgaged to John B. Cross, by Joshua Fanning, of Riverhead, in the State of New York, by Deed dated November 12, 1835, and recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, Book 48, page 82.

Also—One undivided thirty part of the same township, mortgaged to said Cross, by Nathaniel Miller, of Brookhaven in the State of New York, by Deed dated November 9, 1835, and recorded, Book 48, page 93, in said Oxford Registry.

Also—One undivided fifth part of the same township, mortgaged to said Cross by Nathaniel Tattall, Jr., of said Riverhead, by Deed dated November 9th, 1835, and recorded in the Oxford Registry, Book 48, page 94.

Also—One undivided thirty part of the same township, mortgaged to said Cross, by said Tattall, by Deed dated November 12, 1835, and recorded in Oxford Registry, Book 48, p. 385, to which several Deeds reference is hereby made for more particular description of said land.

All said Mortgages were made to secure the payment of certain notes, therein mentioned, and were duly assigned to me. Said notes, in the several Mortgages mentioned, remaining unpaid, I claim to have possession of the mortgaged premises aforesaid, for breach of the condition therein severally mentioned, and to foreclose the same.

JOSEPH NOBLE, Assignee.
Dixfield, Feb. 10, 1840. 3w28

Commissioner's Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed, by Lyman Rawson, Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of Dana Kidder, late of Dixfield, deceased, hereby give notice that six months from the 28th day of January last, are allowed said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to that service at the dwelling house of Ebenezer K. Holmes, in said Oxford, on the fourth Saturdays of April and June next, from one till five o'clock P. M.

JOHN J. HOLMAN, } Commissioners.
ISAAC WAIT, }
Dixfield, Feb. 10, 1840. 3w28

Commissioner's Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of Sylvester G. Carr, late of Oxford, deceased, who died on the 28th day of January last, are allowed said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to that service at the dwelling house of Ebenezer K. Holmes, in said Oxford, on the fourth Saturdays of April and June next, from one till five o'clock P. M.

JOHN J. HOLMAN, } Comrs.
ISAAC WAIT, }
Oxford, Feb. 16, 1840. 3w28

RARE CHANCE.

THE Fair Mount Farm, (well known as the Gregg Farm) would be let at the halves, containing about 500 acres, suitably divided into mowing, tillage, pasture, wood and timber land, with an excellent orchard upwards of 400 Trees, with large and commodious buildings and in excellent repair. There will be a sufficient quantity of stock put on the Farm.

Also—A Farm at Welchville. Enquire of COL. S. CROCKETT, or of Welchville. CAPT. W. F. WELCH, } Feb 1st, 1840. 6w28

GOOD BARGAIN.

For Sale or to Let. THE well known stand now occupied by the subscribers, situated on the road between Norway and Welchville leading to Portland. The above stand is completely situated for a Public House, and has about 75 acres of land attached to the same under the best cultivation. Enquire for terms, of JOSEPH WILSON.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby forbid harbor or trusting JESSE MORGAN, an indebted apprentice, bound to me by the Quorum of the Work House in Portland, on my account, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting after this date, he having left me without sufficient cause. JARED YOUNG. 2w28

WANTED.—An Apprentice at the Edge Tool business, by the subscriber, at Gray Corner. W. G. ORNE. Gray, Feb. 17, 1840. 3w28

STATE OF MAINE.

RESOLVE IN RELATION TO MILITARY PENSIONS. RESOLVED, That the Committee on Military Pensions, be and they hereby are instructed to adopt the joint Rules and Regulations, and to require the same evidence, so far as practicable, in all applications for pecuniary relief in consequence of military service, as in the actual service of the State, for protection of the North Eastern Frontier, are prescribed by an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide for persons who were disabled by known wounds received in the revolutionary war," passed April 10th, 1806.

In the House of Representatives, February 7, 1840.

Read and passed. CHAS. ANDREWS, Speaker. Yvo tem. In Senate, February 8, 1840. Read and passed. STEPHEN C. FOSTER, President. February 12, 1840—Approved.

JOHN FAIRFIELD, Secretary's Office. August Feb. 13, 1840.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original in this Department. ALLEN

PHILIP C. JOHNSON, Secretary of State. In pursuance of an Order of the Legislature, the Publisher of all public newspapers which publish the Laws of this State, are requested to publish the foregoing Resolves. PHILIP C. JOHNSON, Sec'y of State.

